

P O E T R Y.

From the Salem Register.
THE RETURNED CALIFORNIAN'S SONG.

Av—Oh, Susannah!

I've been to California,
With my wash-bowl on my knee,
I've seen the tallest elephant
That ever mortal see—
He measures from one tip to tip,
About a million feet,
And from the other tip to top
The critter can't be beat.

Chorus—Oh, California! &c.
You're not the land for me;
I've been, and left the wash-bowl
I had upon my knee.

He ate the 'Liza's cargo,
And then he wanted more.

The day he went ashore;
He tried to eat another;

But the fellow's coat tails flew,
And he never stopped to tell the folks.

Chorus—Oh, California! &c.

The folks in California,
They drink a dreadful sight;
You see a feller very loose,
And then you see one tight.

A loo—one shoots a tight one,
And then they write the folks,

That a grizzly bear devoured him!
And it's a very bear-faced hoax.

Chorus—Oh, California! &c.

There's plenty o' people raises Ned,
And lots o' music goin'.

There's forty thousand fiddle men,
A tootin' and a blowin'.

The loafers drink and gamble,
And they don't do nothin' more,

And they're somehow disappointed
'Cause all their hopes are o'er.

Chorus—Oh, California! &c.

I see a right smart chance of hills,
As full as they could hold.

Of pecks and pecks of silver,
And quartz and quartz of gold.

I filled my wash-bowl with 'em,
But a Sydney chap from prison,

He took the bowl and shot at me,

Because the claim was his.

Chorus—Oh, California! &c.

I've scraped them mountains clear my boy,

And drained them rivers dry,
The gold dust's in my eye."

It aint so hard to raise the dust
If a feller'll only blow,

('Tis windy business, blowin' is,

As whales and black-fish know.)

Chorus—Oh, California! &c.

I jumped from off the 'Liza ship
And travelled up the river,

I caught the ague and the shakes,
(To shake means when you shiver.)

I shook my teeth from out my head,

But then I didn't need them;

I don't have them filled with gold,

And so I didn't feed them.

Chorus—Oh, California! &c.

And now I'm gwine to dig again,
And do it with a will,

But it's gwine to be dry diggins,

In another kind of hill!

I'll dig the lumps and wash 'em well,

And, in the course of natur,

I know some day, I'm bound to find

Some gold in every "tater."

Chorus—Oh, California! &c.

We'll rest content with quiet lot,

In spite of lots in "Frisky";

And, while we raise the taters,

The "fools" may drink the whiskey.

Then here's to California!

And luck to all who try!

And, since we're safe at home again,

Why, Brothers don't you cry.

Chorus—Oh, California! &c. J.N.

AGRICULTURAL.

PRESERVING CORN FROM WORMS.—In the Spring of 1847, we plowed up one acre in a corner of a six acre meadow, which had been several years in grass, and the whole of which was much infested with cut worms and the yellow wire worm. The acre was planted with corn, and totally destroyed by the worms. Late the ensuing fall, the whole field was manured and turned over smoothly; in the Spring of 1848 the whole was sown with barley, which was very much injured by the worms—in many places entirely destroyed. In September, it was sown with wheat with the same result as with the barley. In the Spring of 1850, we manured it well with fresh barn-yard manure, turned under; harrowed and marked three feet and a half, and planted corn, four grains in a hill, the first of June. It came up in five to seven days, and was a very promising piece, as forward as any planted in the middle of May.

The seed was soaked in a decoction of a pound of tobacco in four gallons of water. There were plenty of worms in the ground, as I found in planting and hoeing; but they would not touch the tobacco scented corn, while there was not a single weed to be found; and indeed they did no small benefit in destroying the grass and weeds. The field was kept as clean of everything but corn as it well could be. At the first hoeing I observed a large mullein plant, the leaves of which were eaten through, like a riddle, and upon digging around it I found over twenty cut-worms.

Albany Cultivator.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

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SELECTED TALES.

HOMES AND HUSBANDS.

A TALE FOR YOUNG WIVES.

THE sultry summer day was past, and the cool air of evening was murmuring among the green leaves, and bending the slender stalks of the flowers, as it swept onward to fan the heated brow of the husbandman, who had toiled throughout the long day beneath the glowing sky.

But none among the band of home-ward bound laborers did the evening breeze seem more refreshing than to three, who

denoted them carpenters. They had, in truth, passed the whole of the day on the top of a lofty house, preparing it for slates, and had suffered not a little from the intense heat; and now, with wearied frames, they were pursuing their way home. At the entrance of the village where they lived, Draper, Gale and Burt separated, each to seek his own dwelling.

There was not a neater or cleaner abode in the village than that awaiting the reception of Draper. Not a speck of dust dimmed the brilliancy of the windows, around which fluttered curtains as white as snow: every article of furniture was polished till it shone like a mirror; fresh flowers breathed forth their fragrance from the chimney piece, a spotless cloth covered the little supper table, and Mrs. Draper and her children were as neat as possible to be.

Far different the scene which awaited Gale; his house was in disorder, his children untidy, and his wife absent. The last named evil, however, was soon remedied, for one of the children dispatched in quest of the mother, soon returned with her.

"You are here already, Tom!" she exclaimed, rushing in breathlessly, in a gown that certainly had seen quite a week's hard service. "I had no thought it was so late. But supper will soon be ready. Light the fire, there's a good fellow, while I cut a rasher and wash the lettuce, and we'll soon have supper.

"I am so tired, Mary, that I would rather do without supper than light the fire," said Gale, throwing himself on a seat.

"Are you? Well then, won't I soon get it ready myself," said the wife, beginning to bustle about; in the course of which she broke more than one article of crockery, put for the time in some unsuitable place.

"Where were you, Mary?" inquired Gale, after a pause.

"I had just stepped out to see how Mrs. Blain's baby was; poor little dear."

"Mother has been gone ever since ten," said the eldest child, a boy of some six years old.

"You abominable little story-teller, how can you say so? I was gone no time at all!" exclaimed the mother, irritated into boxing the speaker's ears for his interference.

The child ran away crying, and Mrs. Gale went on preparing her husband's supper; more industriously than rapidly, since she had to clean most of the articles she required, ere she could use them. Then, by that time, the children became cross and peevish, because they were sleepy; and when supper was at length ready, she had to go upstairs to put them to bed; then returning, she swallowed her own meal hastily, and putting aside the dirty plates, declared she must now go and wash.

"Wash!" exclaimed the husband in astonishment. "I thought you were to have washed the day before yesterday."

"Well, so I meant; but I was interrupted," she replied. "Mrs. Blain came in to-day, and Mrs. Strong yesterday, and to-day I had not time. And now I must wash, for neither the children nor you have a clean thing to put on; and for that matter, neither have I."

"So it would appear," said Gale, glancing at the dark tint of her naturally light gown.

"So it would appear, indeed!" she cried angrily. "I suppose you expect to see me as clean and neat, and every thing as well done as if I were a lady, and kept a couple of servants!"

"No, Mary," said her husband, gravely,

"I form no such extravagant expectations;

all I ask is, that the hours I am working

hard to earn our daily bread might be spent

by you in some occupation more profitable

than gossiping, and so let me find a quiet

and orderly house on my return, and a com-

panion such as you used to be in the ear-

lier days of our wedded life."

But the affectionate tone of the last

words exercised no softening influence on

the aroused spirit of the indignant wife,

and a quarrel ensued, which ended, as it

had often done before, in Gale taking his hat, and finding at the public house the comfort he could not find in his own.

Meanwhile Draper passed through his little garden entered his pretty cottage home, and setting down his basket, seated himself wearily by the window.

"Oh, Draper, I am sure you never wiped your shoes when you came in!" was his wife's salutation as she entered the room.

"Well, my dear, and if I did not, there could be no mud on them this weather," he replied.

"No, but I'll be bound there was plenty of dust on them," she retorted, crossly, "and you know how I hate dust. And here—I declare if here is not your dirty basket set down on the clean wax cloth."

"I was very tired Susan, or I would not have done it," said her husband, apologetically.

"And do you think I am never tired," she demanded, "working about all day as I do, and then sitting down to make and mend for the children for I take pride in seeing the children neat and clean."

"You are indeed, a most industrious wife, Susan," said her husband, in all sincerity, yet he sighed, for his home though it was pleasant to look at, was very uncomfortable.

"I am glad you admit that," she said, shortly. "But come, now, supper is ready."

THE ANGRY LANDLORD,
Or, an Exquisite's Exigencies.

BY JOHN SMITH JONES.

MR. AUGUSTUS FITZPONGE was an exquisite of the first water. He owed his success in life, he said, to two things—his blood and his boots; in other words, he boasted of being well born, and of having an unexceptionable shoemaker.

His claims to birth consisted in being the only son of a handsome spendthrift, who, having been too much of a gentleman to work, lived by bilking tailors, defrauding washerwomen, and cheating hotel keepers. It must be confessed that Mr. Augustus Fitzpong, in this respect, followed in the footsteps of his illustrious

predecessor, the exquisitere of the first water.

The exquisitere's ideas of the importance of boots, as a patent of nobility, were of something the same character. "A small heel," he said, in his drawing tone, "is the surest proof of nobility; but a small foot is a better twest; for where one gentleman has a small foot, twenty snubs

have little hands. I go for boots myself; and Leroy is my boot maker; that's a boot," and he put out his toe, "as is a boot; isn't it, by dad?" A descent from an ancestor who signed the declaration of Independence, is considered, by many people, a sort of American patent of nobility; but Mr. Fitzpong was the first, we believe, to regard small boots in that light. If he should ever set up another coat of arms, he ought to have a gigantic boot, supported by donkeys, on a field of azure.

Mr. Augustus Fitzpong was always at the opera, when the opera was open. He generally bought a stockholder's ticket, at a discount, or accepted one as a "token of friendship," from some of the young bloods of his acquaintance. Between the acts, he lounged around the parquette, talking to ladies in the dress circle, a feat which, as he was six feet high, he accomplished to the envy of all little men.

"Thaw is some mistake; on the honaw of a gentleman, there is," said Mr. Augustus Fitzpong, placing his hand on his heart, alarmed at the belligerent attitude of the landlord.

"No, there is no mistake," shouted the latter. "My bill, sir, my bill at once, or I will have you sent to prison."

"Mr. Augustus Fitzpong was now really pale. Pistols on one hand, and a pistol on the other;—what was to be done?

"My good man," he began.

"Don't good man me," cried the enraged landlord. "I'm a better man, any day, than yourself; and want none of your insolent airs. 'Pay my bill.'

"Just at present, my dear sir," again began the guest, in an expostulating tone.

"I tell you what, sir; you're a swindler,

Never saw Pawodi act better. Howwid

story, though, this Lucretia Bowgia".—

And to another, "Good evening, Miss Flirtenough, how chawming you look! Positively divine, I declare, I declare."

The life of Mr. Augustus Fitzpong was migratory, like that of wild geese. In the summer he went to some watering place, and each year to a different one, for as he managed to leave a large portion of his bills unpaid, he found it more convenient to seek a new retreat, than to return to the old one. But he always had his excuse. "Sawatoga," he said, "is vewy dull this season; and so I came to Newport. Delicious place, ma'am. A finer wide around by Pawadise, but a finer one by the Glen."

The next year he was at Niagara. "New-

powt has got to be positively vulgaw, Miss,"

he said. "No good society at all. Nothing like it was when I was at it, last season,

and orderly house on my return, and a com-

panion such as you used to be in the ear-

lier days of our wedded life."

But the affectionate tone of the last

words exercised no softening influence on

the aroused spirit of the indignant wife,

BY THE MAILS.

THREATENED CLOSING OF THE WELLAND CANAL AGAINST AMERICAN VESSELS.—The Canadian government is dealing in dangerous jokes just now. It is amusing itself with giving currency to silly threats of excluding American vessels from the use of the Welland Canal. What object is sought to be accomplished by so ridiculous a ruse it is difficult to understand. We do not believe the threat to be at all serious.—What can we gain by such a policy? Would it injure the Americans half as much as it would ourselves? We might indeed destroy the trade of Oswego, and injure the business of the Ogdensburg and Boston Railroad; but beyond this we should fail to cripple the American trade to any extent worth mentioning. That, by such a policy we could exert a reciprocity of trade from an unwilling Congress it would be a delusion to suppose. And retaliation is a game that two can play at! The American bonding system, by a clerical error, has lost much of its value to Canadians.—There is some prospect of its being improved; but if retaliation be the order of the day taken away, *that the closing of the Welland Canal against American vessels be likely to lead to the construction of the long since projected rival canal around the Falls, on the American side!* Then what would be the certain effect on Canadian canals? We should throw away the chances of securing a share of the Western trade; and thus prevent our canals from becoming profitable. The debt contracted for their construction would thus continue a burden on the shoulders of the people, while the works themselves would bring no countervailing advantages. We repeat that we cannot divine why the government should make itself ridiculous by menacing a policy so impotent for good and so replete with certain evil.—*Toronto, (Can.) Examiner, April 2.*

EXTRAORDINARY FEAT.—On Monday last, Mr. Coates, the London pedestrian, accomplished the extraordinary egg feat, as announced in the Mercury of Friday.—He picked up fifty eggs, placed a yard apart, with his mouth, and to the astonishment of some hundreds who were present, he did not break an egg, although he threw a summer set with each egg on taking it off the ground. The eggs were placed in a straight line on the gravel walk. Coates traversed the ground fifty times, and conveyed each egg singly to a basket placed near the first egg. The feat was performed in 18 1-2 minutes, being 1 1-2 minutes less than the stipulated time. Coates, who is 46 years old, is matched for £25 to leap over 100 hurdles, ten yards apart, against a noted professor of this country.

Liverpool Mercury, March 28.

NARROW ESCAPE.—A box of oil clothing was recently shipped on board the schooner Emma, at New York, bound for Alexandria. The goods were shipped under the hold and upon the top of the vessel, with fifteen kegs of powder and around it some three hundred more. Upon opening the box on the arrival at Alexandria, it was found that the clothing was completely charred through, and the box much scorched from spontaneous combustion! Had the box remained in the hold a few hours longer, it is probable that a fearful explosion would have been the consequence.

Boston Journal.

NEW BORN INFANT THROWN FROM A RAIL-ROAD CAR.—We learn from Mr. R. K. Loetheridge, that early on Friday morning some persons employed near the Railroad a little west of Vienna, in Ontario county, found a new born infant lying in the ditch by the side of the track. The emigrant train had just passed, and it was evident the child had been in the cars and thrown out to perish. At first it appeared to be dead, but soon gave signs of life. A physician was procured and the child was humanely cared for by Mr. Case, the track Superintendent and his lady, but the injuries it received caused its death in a few hours.—*Rochester American.*

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Saturday, the 22d ult., gives a sketch of a scene in which a poor factory girl was discovered among the ruins of the cotton mill, after the explosion last week, at Stockport. She had been protected by the way in which the beams had fallen from being crushed, but had been suffocated by the smoke whilst engaged in prayer. She was on her knees, with her hands in the attitude of supplication—and so her spirit passed away.

The "Glasgow Mail" gives an account of a screw steam ship named the "Ara-bian," of 700 tons burden; which, from the day her keel was laid down, until the day when she was ready to sail—with her engines and every thing in proper order, was only ten weeks. She is 200 feet long, 26 in breadth, the engines 130 horse power, and the screw 11 feet in diameter.

IN the appointment of Cadets to the Military Academy by the President of the United States, the name Francis S. Vinton should be Francis Lourens Vinton, who is the only son of the lamented Brevet Major John Rogers Vinton, a native of this city, who was slain at the siege of Vera Cruz, March 22d, 1847.—*Free Jour.*

A LESSON.—A clerk in a mercantile establishment writes to his friends at home, "I have a plaguey easy time of it now-a-days—very little work to do—our firm don't advertise."

THE TAX in England on windows yield annually at present about £1,800,000, a sum equal to one-third of the income tax, and falls on 400,000 to 500,000 of the most wealthy inhabitants.

LATELY, a strolling beggar in Cork sold his son, a lad about fourteen years old, to Pablo Fanque, to be trained in equestrian feats, for two shillings.

FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.—There are now sixteen mines in the vicinity of Ontonagon River, and there will be many others opened this summer. The success of the companies is great; without a single exception, the veins are giving satisfactory returns for the amount expended. Stocks are rising very fast, and the people are getting excited as they were some four years ago; yet the business is done on a good foundation. No mines are now worked on credit. Everything is enormously dear. Mess pork \$18 a 20; Flour 9; Beef 16; Corn Meal 7; no Butter or dried Apples. Sugar, Rice, Fish, or Lard, cannot be bought at any price. Wages are also very high; 200 men could be employed if they were there. Laborers get from \$14 to 20 and found, per month.

SINGULAR.—Among a lot of very large oysters purchased by Mr. Guy, No. 23 Seventh street, was one, on opening which, a salt water eel, 14 inches long, and nearly 3 in diameter, was found comfortably seated. He is now in apparently good health, swimming about in a tub of fresh water. The animal must have entered the shell while quite small, and the oyster has sustained from the liquor of the oyster during its life, and from the salt water and minute marine animals admitted into the shell after the death of the oyster.

Phil. Inquirer.

AUDUBON'S OVERLAND JOURNEY TO CALIFORNIA.—We have seen several proofs of engravings made from views taken by J. W. Audubon, in his expedition to California across the Rocky Mountains. They are remarkably good, and highly characteristic, representing the savage features of nature in the wild and often desolate region through which he passed, and the Mexican towns and villages in the neighborhood of the mines. The engravings are shortly to be published, accompanied with the narrative of the author, and will make a highly interesting work.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

THE battle of Monmouth is still fresh in the memory of every one. General Lee, who commanded the advance of the American army, from some cause, not yet developed, had beat a retreat, and met the intrepid Washington marching to his support, with the whole line of the army.—Gen. Washington, much surprised, immediately accosted him with "what is the reason of this extraordinary retreat?"—Sir, (said Lee) your troops will not fight British grenadiers." Washington immediately retorted: "Sir, you never tried it."

NEWSPAPERS IN NEW YORK STATE.—There are at present published in the State of New York, (as has been ascertained through an investigation ordered by the Hon. Secretary Morgan,) four hundred and fifty-eight newspapers, of which fifty-six are daily. In New York city, there are published 126 papers, including 18 dailies; in Albany Co. 28; Erie, 24; Oswego, 19; Oneonta, 15; Monroe, 17; to be deposited in the State Library.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—A writer in the New York *Evening Post*, professes to have discovered a solution which, if applied to paper, renders the print perfectly legible after being exposed to a great heat, and even after the paper is charred and perfectly black. A piece of paper was saturated with the solution, then laid upon a blazing fire, and after being in direct contact with the blaze for ten minutes, was removed, and every word, was as legible as it was before being burnt.

ADVERTISING.—The Charleston *Patriot* has given birth to the following tit-bit of philosophy:

Ninety-nine out of every hundred of the fortunes which have been amassed within the space of a few years in regular business pursuits may be ascribed to the advertising power of the press. It is the means of disseminating information through the country, and attracting customers from all quarters."

STRINGENT LEGISLATION.—The authorities of Wilmington, N. C., have adopted resolutions subjecting the captain of any vessel or other person who shall be the means of introducing a vagrant or pauper into that town, to a fine of \$1000, and the corporation or owner of a vessel, steam-boat or Rail Road, that shall convey said pauper into said town, to a fine of \$5000, in every case.

CURIOS STORY ABOUT MOSQUITOES.—Ellis, in his narrative of Captain James' voyage, says that he carried a frozen mass of what he believed to be peat, and laid it before the fire, when presently the whole room was filled with a cloud of mosquitoes. They had clustered together and became a frozen mass, like bees when about to throw off their swarms.

A HAVANA correspondent of the New York *Express* states that "notwithstanding the treaty with England and America, in regard to the slave trade, there have been imported into this Island alone, the last four weeks, 1400 slaves from the coast of Africa, and this is done with the knowledge and connivance of the Captain General."

ACCORDING to the Minutes of the American Bible Society Convention, there are at this time about 1,100,000 members connected with what are denominated evangelical churches in the Southern or slaveholding States, which is about one-tenth of the entire population.

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THE KNOCKINGS.—A drinking cellar in Boston has the following sign—"Spiritual knockings down here."

WHITEWASH EQUAL TO PAINT.—Take clean lumps of well burnt white lime—say six quarts, slack the same with hot water in a tub, covered to keep in the steam.—Pass it in a fluid state through a fine sieve, add one fourth of a pound of good sugar, three pints ground rice, made into a paste well boiled, one pound clean glue, dissolved by first soaking well then putting it into a large pot filled with water to the whole mixture. Put on the warm outside, or cold inside. One pint will cover a square yard. The second coat should not be put on under four or six days, or until the first coat is thoroughly hardened.

SOMETHING LIKE A SNOW STORM.—We make great deal of fuss when we have a fall of one or two feet of snow, but such storms are nothing to those they have in Russia. Late accounts from St. Petersburg, say, that on the 8th Oct., a terrible tempest broke out at Kilgris, where the hordes of Korin generally establishes its camps, and 168 persons were killed, as also were 205,600 sheep, 1,273 horses, 495 camels, and 360 oxen. During eight days the soil was covered with snow to the depth of 5 1-2 yards.

JOHN COLLINS was convicted *pro se* Supreme Court at Kingston, last week, of participation in the robbery of the Phenix Bank, at Westerly. Henry C. Dorsey was convicted before the same court of perjury, on the first trial of Kanouse, when the jury disagreed. Sentence was deferred, a motion for a new trial having been made. The Court will give a decision upon that motion next week. Levi Cole indicted for participation in the same offence has forfeited his bail, \$16,000.

PROF. OLIMSTED of New Haven has discovered that one pound of rosin and three pounds of lard, when stirred together, become semi-fluid at 72 degrees Fahrenheit. The mass melts at 90 degrees, and will remain transparent and limpid at that temperature. For lard lamps, the lard is rendered more fluid by the rosin, and its power of illumination is increased two-fifths.—It is a singular fact that although the mixture melts at 90 degrees, the rosin alone requires 300 degrees to melt it, and the lard 97 degrees.

MARCH 10, at Montrose, very suddenly, aged 104, Mrs. Symon. This remarkable woman was born in 1747, the year after the battle of Culloden, and was, therefore, forty-two years of age at the breaking out of the first French revolution, in 1789.—Though George III. reigned about sixty years, she had lived under no fewer than five sovereigns—three Georges, King William, and Queen Victoria. She was in her ordinary health up to a few minutes before she expired.

AMONG the English patents recently granted was one to a Mr. Rodway, for an improved horse shoe, which is so constructed as to give the horse a secure foothold even upon a wooden pavement, or wet ground, while it obviates the necessity of the imprecise extent of ground.

The nails are sunk in grooves so as never to become loosened by wear.

CAPT. WHITTY, of the Br. bark Express, which arrived on Sunday from Liverpool, states that when four days out he discovered two females concealed in barrels, in which they had been clandestinely rolled into the vessel, and subsequently that several other persons were discovered concealed in the hold among the cargo.

Charleston Mercury.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.—The Mayor of Limerick (Ireland,) has, we understand, invited the Mayor of New York, with others, to visit Ireland, during the time of the World's Fair, and to receive from the Corporation there the honors and hospitalities of that ancient city.

N. Y. Express.

THE straw-sewing business in Massachusetts is quite gigantic. In Medfield, in one year, \$134,000 worth of bonnets were made; in Foxboro, in the same period, 133,654, valued at \$122,000; and in Franklin, same year, \$160,000 worth. There are 300 straw-sewers in Boston.

FAT CATTLE.—Two very fat cattle were to be seen in Market square this forenoon. They were raised by Mr. Levi Sanborn, of Hampton Falls, were six years old, and weighed 4500 lbs., being some fifteen hundred pounds more than the average weight of a yoke of oxen.—*Newburyport Union.*

THE POSTMASTER General has decided that under the new postage law, which takes effect on the first of July, weekly papers only are entitled to circulate free of postage in the county where published, and that the office of publication is the starting place, and not the office of distribution.

A DINNER-BELL has been manufactured for the Boston Jail, out of six hundred and ninety counterfeit quarter eagles that were found in possession of two young men who were convicted of making and passing such coin.

SIGN OF THE TIMES.—Passing through one of our markets a few evenings ago, we encountered a meat vender, shouting to the top of his lungs, "Ere's yer cheap meat for boarders!"—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

THE INTEREST which the government is to pay to Maine on advances in the Aroostook war is supposed to be about \$70,000. The bill was passed by the late Congress.

THE electric telegraph for correspondence between Vienna, Triest, Goritz, and Venice, was opened on the 3d ult.

THERE are in the State of Indiana, 175,017 persons, over 21 years of age, who cannot read or write.

A SPECIMEN OF ROCK SALT, weighing two tons, is being polished at Northwich, for the purpose of being forwarded to the Great Exhibition.

Bos. Trav. of Wednesday eve.

SEVERE NORTH EAST GALE.—GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY, WITH LOSS OF LIFE.—The N. E. gale, which commenced on Monday night, raged with fearful violence during the whole of last night and this morning. The water was driven into the harbor by the strong North Easterly wind, causing the wharves to be again overflowed, cellars filled, and property destroyed to a large amount.

At the North End, the waves made a complete breach across Commercial street, striking upon the opposite curb stone with the depth of several feet. The goods in the Public Stores are again badly damaged by this overflow.

The damage in the cellars on Long Wharf is also very great, also upon Central and India wharves. A small schooner of about 60 tons burthen, sunk off Rowe's wharf. The crew took to their boat and landed in safety. Several vessels in the harbor dragged their anchors but received no damage.

The water was over a foot deep in Sea street, and in one cellar a girl was taken where the water was up to her arm

Many of the wharves, *etc.*, were under water, and the water was up to their tops. The water, coming in through the common sewers, was two feet in some of these subterranean dwellings.

The track of the old Colony Road, nearly to Neponset, was torn up by the overflow of the tide, and passengers are brought into the city by omnibus.

At Miller & Nason's wharf, at the South End, a quantity of lime in a shed was slackened by the tide, and the building set on fire. The fire was put out by Watchman Gould.

The tide made a complete breach over Charlestown and Chelsea bridges, so that passengers were unable to pass over them last night.

At East Boston, many of the cellars were flooded. The New Episcopal Church at the corner of Decatur and Paris streets, just covered, was, by the force of the gale, torn from its foundation.

In Charlestown, the wharves were all covered with water, and with considerable destruction of property. The cellars were also overflowed.

The saddest incident, however, here, was the death of a young milkman, under the following circumstances: During the morning it had been noticed, that the steeple of the new Baptist Meeting House, on Bunker Hill street, was swaying to and fro. The carpenters were sent for, but they did not anticipate any danger of its falling, and consequently no care was taken in warning passengers in the street.

Suddenly, with a terrible crash, the whole of the steeple, some eighty feet in length, fell across the street, taking with it a part of the roof. It fell between two houses, breaking in the L part of one, but injuring no one. It was at first thought that no one was underneath, but on investigation, was found, that a milk cart, buried up in the ruins. The driver of this cart, Mr. Theodore Locke, of Lexington, a young man, was taken out almost immediately, alive, but died in a few minutes. His horse was also killed, and the wagon broken in pieces. The Church was not quite finished, though it had been occupied by the congregation.

P. S.—The highest tide ever known in Boston.—In consequence of the continuance of the severe North East gale all the afternoon, the noon tide was the highest ever known. It was full three feet deep for nearly the entire length of Long Wharf, and keel boats piled from the end of the wharf to the Custom House without difficulty.

A schooner was seen to go on shore on Chelsea Beach, her masts going by the board. All hands were saved.

A schooner was seen ashore on the back side of Deer Island, this morning.

Two brigs, lumber laden, at anchor off Rowes' wharf, cut away their masts, in order to ride out the storm.

A schooner with loss of foremast, at anchor off Foster's Wharf, sank about noon.

British brig Charlotte, drifted ashore in the forenoon, the crew loaded with wood, and carried away the foremast.

Two lighters sunk on the flats at South Boston full of railroad sleepers, from East Boston.

The harbor is full of railroad sleepers, wood, barrels, and other articles, floated out from the wharves.

Two chimneys, and a portion of the roof of a house, at the corner of Fleet and Ann streets, were blown down.

The cellars in nearly all the houses on the new streets east of Harrison Avenue were filled half way to the ceilings; and chairs, tables, refrigerators, &c., were floated about the premises.

At South Boston, many of the streets were deeply flooded. The new bridge was in some places, from one to two feet under water. Sea street was from two to three feet under water. Washington street, near Dover street, was two feet, and at Springfield street, nearly three feet under water.

The Episcopal Church at East Boston, which we stated above as having been torn from its granite foundation by the gale last night, was blown flat at about 12 o'clock to-day. This is the second time that this church has been blown down.

The tide did not begin to recede until past twelve o'clock, and then very slowly. It is impossible to give an idea of the damage done, at this time.

Thousands of spectators from all quarters of the city lined the wharves to witness a sight never seen before in Boston.

At two o'clock the gale blew with unabated force, but the tide was fast receding.

From East Cambridge, Malden, Chelsea and other adjoining towns, we hear of chimneys blown down, trees uprooted, property floated off, narrow escapes of pedestrians, &c., but no accidents that need particular notice at this moment.

Bos. Trav. of Wednesday eve.

DESTRUCTION OF MINOT'S LEDGE LIGHT HOUSE.—LOSS of the two Keepers.

At about one o'clock this morning Mr. Joshua Bennett, the keeper of Minot's Ledge Light

not should never be brought in contact with it; it may, however, be used as a semi-

is a valuable color; but from the fact of containing yellow, it is injured in artificial.

It may be used with great freedom, is neutralized, and, if managed judiciously, harmonizes with all colors.

riety of tints and hues may be used in room, with the most pleasing effect, pro-

there are no discordant notes. And let

it be gray or grave, it will be appreciated,

the attention is paid to harmony than to dis-

cannot close these remarks without offer-

ing a following beautiful description of color,

and in nature, taken from Rankin's *Modern*

ers; which, by the way, is one of the most

and powerful works on art that it has

seen our fortune to peruse. He is descri-

ption near the Lake of Albano:—

had been wild weather when I left Rome,

all across the Campagna the clouds were

ping in sulphurous hue, with a clasp of

der or two, and breaking gleams of sun;

the Claudian aqueduct, lighting up the

city of its arches like the bridge of chaos. But

climbed the long slope of the Alban mount,

torn swept finally to the North, and the

outline of the domes of Albano and grace-

fulness of its ilex groves rose against pure

skies of alternate blue and amber, the upper

gradually flashing through the last fragments

in clouds in deep, palpitating azure, half eth-
and half dew. The noon-day sun came stan-

down the rocky slopes of La Riccia, and its

masses of entangled and tall foliage whose au-

thority was mixed with the wet verdure

of the Lawrence

Mills have sent sheetings which will hardly be

outdone by Manchester, and tweeds, have lace,

ginghams, prints and cassimere, have been

placed upon our counters.

In nothing, however, do we excite so great

surprise as in our India rubber goods. This is

a thing almost unknown in England, the conver-

table of India rubber into almost every con-

ceivable thing on earth! "Good Heavens what

is this, and this?"—were exclamations

I constantly heard, as case after case of the al-

most infinite variety was opened. In daguerre-

otypes, throughout the whole art, we are far ahead,

It has been wise to send thus the likenesses of

our good and great men. My friend Governor

Briggs has had a crowd all day around his perfect

and admirable likeness. Twelve hundred da-

guerreotypes, handsomely framed and hung ju-

niciously, will not be the least attractive part of

our exhibition, and I am told that there are ar-

rayed that number of individual portraits.

• • •

The United States exported during the year

1849, dried fish, to the value of \$419,092; fish

oil \$965,597, and spermaceti, oil, bone and can-

dies to the value of \$1,069,877. Fur, Lumber

and Naval stores, \$5,917,904. Produce of ani-

mals, such as beef, pork, butter, cheese &c.

\$13,153,302. Vegetable food, \$25,642,362.—

Tobacco \$3,501,207. Cotton \$66,396,907.—

Manufactures of various kinds, \$12,976,308.—

The whole exports amounted to \$132,656,955.—

The imports for the same period from England,

Scotland, Ireland, Gibraltar, Malta, British East

Indies and all other British Possessions, amount-

ed to \$67,887,983. The exports to the same,

\$71,042,870. Value of exports to England in

1850, \$68,897,230, and the imports, \$72,118,971.

Value of the whole exports for the year, \$151,-

893,720, and of imports \$178,138,318.

• • •

During the week we have been visited with a

severe North East storm. The wind commenced

blowing from that quarter on Sunday, and on

Monday evening rain set in, which continued

with slight intermission, up to yesterday morn-

ing. Last evening the wind had not changed.

The mails due from Boston on Wednesday and

Thursday, did not arrive until yesterday, and

yesterday's mail from that city has not been re-

ceived. The mail from Providence on Wednes-

day, did not reach us until Thursday morning,

and the New York mails have been delayed.

On Wednesday the wind blew violently, demolish-

ing chimneys, fences &c., and razed houses, in

the course of erection near the two mile corner,

owned by Mr. Robert Chace. The tide rose very

high on Tuesday night, though doing but little

damage. The shipping in the harbor rode out

the gale well, but fears are entertained for such

as had not found a haven before the storm com-

enced.

The examination was conducted with a spirit

of fairness that none but the most fanatical will

question. Everything that could be urged in

half of the prisoner was hunted up and pre-

pared; and the number of papers laid before

him for his signature, so disgusted him that he

refused to sign more. When the time came for

removal he appeared in good spirits and went

cheerfully.

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The EDITRESS of the *Lily*, published at Seneca

Falls, has discarded petticoats and taken to 'short

gowns and trowsers.' We suppose it is a law

with the advocates of 'Woman's Rights,' that

all shall dress as they see fit, and if they are

disposed to favor the garb of man, the assumption

of it is right and natural. We have re-

peatedly seen such things in socialistic France,

but were not prepared for them on this side of

the waters. Mrs. Bloomer thus discourses on

the subject:—

Those who think we look *queer*, would do

well to look back a few years, to the time when

they wore ten or fifteen pounds of petticoat and

bustle around the body, and balloon on their

arms, and then imagine which cut the *queerer*

figure, they or we. We care not for the frowns

of these fastidious gentlemen; we have those of

better taste and less questionable morals to sus-

tain us. If men think they would be comfort-

able in heavy skirts, let them put them on;

we have no objection. We are more comfort-

able without them, and so have left them off;

We do not say we shall wear this dress and no

other, but we shall wear it for a common dress;

and we hope it may become so fashionable that

we may wear it at all times, and in all places,

without being thought singular. We have al-

ready become so attached to it that we dislike

changing it to a long one."

We see less and less notice of the "Rap-

pers," and are inclined to think they are most

effectually knocked on the head. We see no

more rapsodies from rapturous disciples, nor have

we the assurance of "unmistakable evidence" of

spiritual manifestations. This is right, and we

hope the war will be waged on all such exhibi-

tions as have been seen in well informed com-

munities, until the "performers" find their in-

vestment an unfortunate one and give over fur-

ther attempts at pulling wool over the eyes of

the unware. Had the first step been most prompt-

ly and well taken, we might have had a

few more rapsodies.

The SULTAN of TURKEY has narrowly escaped

poisoning. The plot was headed by the brother

of the Sultan, and was divulged by the physi-

cian of the latter, to whom a reward of a mil-

lion piastres was offered if he would mix poison

in the Sultan's coffee.

The gross amount of letters passed through

the New York Post Office, during the last quar-

ter, was 6,491,711, and of newspapers, 570,180.

The average number of daily mails made up and

dispatched, is 4,800.

• • •

EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE, Boston, under the

direction of McGill & Fearing, furnishes the

Commercial Traveler with superior Hotel ac-

commodation for one dollar per day.

The gross amount of letters passed through

the New York Post Office, during the last quar-

ter, was 6,491,711, and of newspapers, 570,180.

The average number of daily mails made up and

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• • •

THE PROSPECT: AGRICULTURAL, Manufacturing, Commer-

cial, and Financial; at the opening of the year

1851, by HENRY C

Laws of Rhode Island.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In General Assembly, January Session, A. D. 1851.

AN ACT in relation to the Butler Hospital for the Insane.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Insane persons in this State may be removed to and placed in the Butler Hospital for the Insane by their legal guardians, by their relatives or friends in case they have no guardians; and, if paupers, by the proper authorities of the towns or cities to which they are chargeable. But the superintendent of said hospital shall not receive any person into his custody, under the provisions of this section, without a certificate from some physician that such person is insane.

Sec. 2. Insane persons may be placed in said hospital by order of any Judge of the Supreme Court, after the following course of proceedings, viz: on a statement in writing by any respectable person that a certain person is insane, and that the welfare of himself or others requires his restraint, it shall be the duty of such judge to appoint immediately a commission, which shall inquire into and report to said judge upon the facts in the case, expressing an opinion either for or against the contemplated confinement. If the former the judge shall issue his warrant for such disposition of the insane person as will secure the desired object; if the latter, he shall dismiss the application. The commission herein provided for shall be composed of three persons—in their inquiries they shall hear such evidence as may be offered touching the merits of the case, as well as the statements of the party complained of, or of his counsel who shall have reasonable notice of the proceedings. And the said judge is authorized to have the party complained of placed in suitable custody while the inquisition is pending, and also to order his arrest, if he fail to appear before the commission.

Sec. 3. On a written statement being addressed by some respectable person to a judge of the Supreme Court, that a certain person then confined in said hospital, is not insane, and is unjustly deprived of his liberty, the said judge shall appoint a commission of the number of persons prescribed in the preceding section, who shall hear such evidence as may be offered touching the merits of the case; shall hold conversation with the confined person; and from such evidence, conversation and interview with him, endeavor to discover the true state and condition of his mind; and shall report the proceedings to the said judge by whom they are appointed. And if, in their opinion, the party named in the complaint is not insane, the said judge shall issue an order for his discharge.—But nothing in this act contained shall be deemed or considered as impairing, or in any manner abridging the rights of any person in said hospital as secured to him by the constitution, by the writ of habeas corpus, or by any existing law of this State.

Sec. 4. This act shall not in any manner impair or interfere with the existing law of the State relative to committing by justices of the peace to said hospital any persons adjudged, as lunatics or furiously mad, to be unsuited to be at large, or discharging such persons as provided by law.

Sec. 5. Any person committed to the charge of the Superintendent of said Butler Hospital, in either of the modes prescribed in the first and second sections of this act, may be legally received and legally detained by him, his keepers and servants, in said hospital, until discharged in one of the modes provided for in this act; and neither the said superintendent, his servants, or keepers, nor the trustees or agents of the corporation, shall be liable for so receiving or detaining any patient so committed to, or detained in said hospital.

True copy—witness,
CHRIS. E. ROBBINS, Secy.

For Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS.

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BAL-SAM, having been tested by the experience of thousands for the last 20 years, is recommended by eminent physicians and others, of the highest respectability, as superior to any other preparation.

From the Editor of the *Burlington Sentinel*, May 17, 1850.—"The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam prepared by REED & CUTLER, of Boston, has become the most popular medicine ever put forth for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Consumption. That it is worthy of its high reputation is made sufficiently evident by the immensity of its annual sales. Messrs. Reed & Cutler are above quackery, depending alone upon the intrinsic virtues of their medicinal preparations for their disposal. Humbug is so plentiful that it gives us real pleasure to offer the trifling and gratuitous tribute of our recommendation to a medicine we know to be of real merit.

An eminent physician writes us,—"I have for some time past been in the habit of prescribing the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam for consumption, asthma, pleurisy, spitting of blood, and coughs or pulmonary affections of every kind; and with confidence recommend it as superior to any other preparation used for the above complaints."

Now, 1, 1850.—New Certificates, to almost any extent, might be added if deemed necessary; but the proprietors feel that the article has become so universally well known, and its virtues so generally acknowledged by physicians and others, as to make it unnecessary to offer at this time, further proof of the merits of this highly popular article.

LET BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS, such as CARTER'S COMPOUND PULMONARY BAL-SAM, AMERICAN PULMONARY BAL-SAM, and others, in part bearing the name! Enquire for the article by its whole name, the "VEGETABLE PULMONARY BAL-SAM," and see that it has the written signature of Wm. J. & C. CUTLER upon a yellow label, on the blue wrappers. Each bottle and seal is stamped "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam."

Prepared by REED & CUTLER, Importers and Merchants in Medicines, Paints, Chemicals and Dye Stuffs, 33 India street, Boston, and sold by Druggists, Apothecaries and Country Merchants generally. For particulars and recommendations, see a pamphlet accompanying each bottle. Price 50 cents. For sale in Newport, by R. E. Hazard and R. J. Taylor.

Now, 30, 1850.—6m.

TO LET

And immediate possession given, THE chambers of the house No. 25 situated on Prospect hill street.

LIKEWISE the chambers of the Slocum house situated on Thames street.

For information apply to Dec. 14 1850.] PETER P. REMINGTON.

COAL! COAL!!

CUMBERLAND COAL, for family use—to burn in open Grates; also, for Blacksmith's use. For sale by C. DEVENS, Jr.

Oct. 5, 1850.—tf.

Guardian's Notice.

THE subscriber has been appointed by the Court of Probate of Newport, Guardian of the person and estate of

JOSEPH SIMMONS,

of said Newport, and has given bond as the law directs, and he hereby notifies the creditors of said Joseph to exhibit their claims within six months from the date hereof and those persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment to

LEWIS L. SIMMONS,

March 29, 1851.

NEW SUPPLY.

B. H. TISDALE & SON have just received a new and rich assortment of Jewelry, Watches, and Fancy Goods, to which they invite the attention of the public. The prices are low, and among the goods are many new and curious

Articles.

158 Thames st.

THE CELEBRATED CHEAPEST CARPET ESTABLISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES, NO. 99, BOWERY, N. Y.

HIRAM ANDERSON'S EIGHT LARGE SHOW ROOMS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FAMILIES AND HOUSEKEEPERS FURNISHED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

—List of Prices—

English Three Ply Carpets 8 and 9s.

Imperial do do do 10 and 11s.

Brussels Carpets 10 to 12s.

Tapestry do 9 and 12s.

Venetian Stair do 2 and 3s.

Table and Piano Covers, cheap.

English Druggets from 3s to 6s.

Door Mats 2 and 3s.

Common Carpets 2 to 4s.

German table cloths, HIRAM ANDERSON,

Feb. 15.—6m.] No. 99 Bowery, New York.

Amount of interest, \$1,821,673 43

Amount of interest, 134,101 86

Received in cash \$1,234,329 89

" premium notes, 709,790 14

Due on Policies in course of transmission, 11,655 26

INVESTMENTS, \$1,955,775 29

Bonds and Mortgages, \$370,951 48

" of the City of Newark, N. J., 1,900 00

" Brooklyn, N. J., 50,000 00

Real Estate, 16,968 11

Loans on Scrip, 6,699 88

Cash on hand, 41,295 32

Premium Notes, 693,061 61

Duo from Agents and on premiums, 11,655 26

Amount now held by the Company for the payment of losses which may occur, and Dividends, \$1,192,441 66

Greatest amount insured in one risk, \$10,000

From the above statement it will be seen that the Company have an ample fund to meet all contingencies. The Premium Notes, which are received in some cases, while they may prove a convenience to the insurer, are always so secured and so limited in amount as to be perfectly safe to the Company. And it may safely be said that, for the object which the Company has in view, the Mutual Benefits of the Insured, its fund could not possibly be invested to better advantage.

The Annual Receipts of the Company, for premiums and interest, are more than

HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS!

while its losses and expenses do not exceed \$200,000.

This Company has had all its business submitted to the most rigid mathematical calculation, and in the declaration of dividends and the reservation of funds to meet future contingencies, it obeys all the requisitions of the most thorough science on the subject.

ROBT L. PATTERSON, President.

JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice

B. C. MILLER, Secretary.

Oct. 26, 1850. Daguerreotype Artist.

Court of Probate, Newport, March 23, 1851.

PETER P. REMINGTON administrator on the estate of

JOHN H. BARBER,

late of Newport Printer dec'd., presents his second administration account on said estate for allowance, and for an order to be made thereon for said administrator to pay and distribute the balance of said account, to the creditors of said estate, whose claims have been allowed by the commissioners thereon, and makes application to the subscriber that said account may be taken into consideration for allowance and for an order of distribution as aforesaid, at a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Clerks Office in Newport on Monday the 21st day of April next at 10 o'clock A. M., which account contains credits for proceeds of real estate of said John H. Barber, and proceeds of real estate sold by virtue of a mortgage to said Barber and of seizer and possession on said mortgage obtained by said administrator. Notice is hereby given that said account will be taken into consideration at said time and place by said Court, for allowance and for an order of distribution, as aforesaid, and notice is ordered to be given thereof for three successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard thereon.

B. H. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

March 29, 1851.

OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT AGENCY, Market Square, North Side.

Where applications for Insurance may be made; and where abundant testimonial of the soundness and utility of the Institution will be exhibited, and all further required information in the premises cheerfully given.

Medical Examiner.—CHARLES C. COTTON, M. D., No. 164 Thames street.

March 8—6m. M. HALL, Agent.

CITIZENS OF NEWPORT AND ITS VICINITY,

ATTEND to your interest and learn from this A short notice that we have in store, and are constantly having manufactured expressly for our trade, in the best style,

OVER COATS & SACKS, DRESS & FROCK COATS,

made from Beaver Cloths, Broadcloths, Cassimères, Tweeds, and a variety of other goods.

PANTALOONS & VESTS

made from the most desirable goods to be found in the market, for Fall and Winter wear.

BOY'S CLOTHING,

a great variety, and prices much lower than ever before offered by us.

FURNISHING GOODS,

such as plain and fancy Shirts, Collars, Bosoms Cravats, Stocks, Handk's, Suspenders, Gloves &c. &c.

Under Shirts & Drawers, VERY CHEAP.

HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, VALICES, CARPET BAGS, SHAVING SOAPS, PERFUMERY,

All of which will be sold at prices that

CANNOT BE BEAT.

All we ask of you is to give us an opportunity to show the goods, and name the prices.

AT THE OREGON CLOTHING STORE

Corner of Thames and Franklin Streets.

J. M. HAMMETT. S. HAMMETT, (October 12.)

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

THE American Insurance Company, Providence, R. I., continue to Insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on Cotton, Woolen, and other Manufactures, Buildings, & Merchandise and also against MARINE RISKS on favorable terms. The capital stock

\$150,000,

ALL PAID IN, AND WELL INVESTED.

DIRECTORS ELECTED June 9, 1847.

William Rhodes, Robert R. Stafford, Amos D. Smith, Resolved Waterman, Shubael Hutchins, Ebenezer Kelly, Nathaniel Bishop, George S. Rathbone, Caleb Harris, T. D. Bowen, T. D. Bowen, Humphrey, Allen O. Peck, and Samuel B. Walker.

Price 50 cents. For sale in Newport, by F. LAWTON & BROTHERS.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Jamestown, on the last will and testament of

SOLOMAN CARPENTER,

dece., requests all persons having demands against said estate to present them, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

JEREMIAH HAZARD, Executor.

Jamestown, April 5, 1851.

W. H. YOUNG, Park Saloon.

June 8.] H. H. YOUNG, Park Saloon.

For information apply to Dec. 14 1850.] PETER P. REMINGTON.

TO LET

And immediate possession given,

THE chambers of the house No. 25

situated on Prospect hill street.

LIKEWISE the chambers of the Slocum house situated on Thames street.

For information apply to Dec. 14 1850.] PETER P. REMINGTON.

COAL! COAL!!

CUMBERLAND COAL, for family use—to

burn in open Grates; also, for Blacksmith's

use. For sale by C. DEVENS, Jr.

Oct. 5, 1850.—tf.

JOSEPH SIMMONS,

and he hereby notifies the creditors of